

The Brooklyn Jewish Center Review

October, 1953

3000th ANNIVERSARY

The Story of Jerusalem Through the Ages

By DAVID I. MARMOR

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE

A New York Architect Has Become the Foremost
Creator of Uniquely Designed Synagogues

By PERCIVAL GOODMAN

ABOUT PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

NEWS OF THE MONTH

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BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER REVIEW

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No. 8

Pride in the Center

AT THE end of last month's series of holidays we celebrated an additional holiday, Shemini Atzeret, unique in its nature and distinctive in its import. At the end of the many days of communion with the Eternal, during which the prayers and thoughts of the Jews were concerned with humanity's plight, we were asked to tarry for a day—the eighth day of Assembly, and direct our prayers and thoughts to our own people's problems and accomplishments. In that lingering mood of Shemini Atzeret we turn our gaze upon our own Center and its departments, and we feel a glow of justifiable pride.

The Hebrew and Religious Schools and the Youth Activities Department report an unprecedented enrollment, with a daily growing waiting list; our Sabbath services are being attended by an increasing number of worshippers; the Sisterhood, Young Folks League, the Mr. and Mrs. Club, and the P. T. A., note a heightened interest on the part of the membership in their respective programs; the Adult Education Institute has successfully completed twenty years in the field of Adult Jewish Education and is beginning the new year with high hopes of serving an even greater number of people; the *Center Review*, the only Anglo-Jewish institutional magazine of its scope, is continuously gaining in acclaim for its literary quality and its effectiveness as a medium of Jewish information and popular education.

Despite gloomy predictions of "changing neighborhood" our Center is now be-

ing called upon to serve many more of our people and in more varied ways. Our physical facilities are being taxed to the bursting point and beyond. It is gratifying to note that the leadership of our institution has taken cognizance of our

additional needs and is seriously considering the improvement and expansion of our physical plant. Every member of our Center should strengthen the hands of our officers and leaders in their efforts to sustain and increase the effectiveness of our institution.

—DR. BENJAMIN KREITMAN.

Menahem Ribalow—In Memoriam

THE *Review* joins the lovers of Hebrew throughout the world in mourning the untimely passing of Menahem Ribalow. He was a true *Chalutz* of the Hebrew language and culture in America. Thirty-two years ago, when he was in his thirties, he founded the *Hadoar*, the only Hebrew weekly periodical that we have in America, which he edited until the day of his death. It was a tremendous undertaking; many doubted the possibility of maintaining a Hebrew journal for more than a brief period. Many were the difficulties and obstacles that Ribalow had to face. But he never permitted himself to become discouraged. Like the *Chalutzim* in Israel, he was imbued with a great love for his ideal, and persisted in his task of spreading a knowledge and

love for our ancient sacred tongue.

In the last year he had the daring and the vision to start a new venture—the *Mabua*, a quarterly to further spread Hebrew literary creations.

He was not only an organizer, worker and editor, but also one of the greatest literary critics of our day. His knowledge of Hebrew literature, ancient as well as modern, was vast, and his critical evaluations are among the best that we possess today.

His death is an irreparable loss to the Hebrew language and culture. May his life inspire us to love and to serve the Hebrew cause to which he gave his very life.

—ISRAEL H. LEVINTHAL.

Hebrew Advances in American Education

A PUBLICATION sponsored by the Board of Education of the City of New York lists 1,400 colleges and universities throughout the country that give entrance credit for the study of Hebrew. The list has been compiled after extensive research by Mr. Judah Lapson, head of the Hebrew Culture Council of the Jew-

ish Education Committee. Mr. Lapson has made the promotion of Hebrew in our public high schools and colleges his life's work. Because of his pioneering zeal and sense of dedication, thousands of students now have an opportunity to study Hebrew as a language in New York

(Continued on next page)

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"JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES"

בְּגִינֵנוּ לְבִינוּ עַצְפִינוּ"

An Intimate Chat Between Rabbi and Reader

Another View of the Political Campaign

THE political campaign in our borough and city is now in full swing.

The feeling of partisanship in every campaign is tense, and the present one is no exception. It is difficult to discuss objectively and dispassionately some of the problems that arise in every campaign, but, I should like to touch upon one or two that need clarification.

It is an accepted rule among the leaders of all the major political parties to name as candidates for the various offices men representing the three dominant religious faiths—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. Lately, it has become the practice of the leaders to think also of the ethnic and racial groups, and so we see men chosen because they are Italian or Negro in order to attract voters among their respective groups.

Ideologically, of course, the whole procedure is wrong, based upon a fallacious principle. We are all Americans, and a prospective candidate should be named only upon the basis of his character, ability and service to the community, regardless of his faith, color, or racial background.

I say that "ideologically" the present system is wrong. But the political arena is not founded solely on idealism. There are practical considerations which the organizations and their leaders must face, and so I can understand (though I do not altogether accept) the reasons which prompted the adoption of the present system. If a Catholic must be named to satisfy the voters of the Catholic faith, and a Protestant to please the Protestant voters, then, of course, there should be a Jewish candidate in consideration of the Jewish voters.

I cannot speak for the other groups,—though I have been told by some who ought to know that persons of other faiths are generally selected because of their devotion to their respective faiths and their great service to their own churches—but I feel strongly when it comes to my own faith. I believe that if a Jew is to be named he should not be a Jew just in name or by birth. He should be a Jew recognized by his co-religionists for his adherence to his faith, for his religious idealism, for his service to his people. The man's ability to serve

in the particular office is, of course, to be considered. But that should be fundamental in the choice of all candidates of all faiths. But once he possesses that ability, and if he is named out of respect to my faith, then I have the right and the duty to expect him to be a worthy representative of my faith, one whose life exemplifies the teachings of our religion. The fact that the candidate is a member of a congregation is not enough. I want to know if he is a worshipper in the Synagogue, if he takes an interest in the work of his Synagogue, if he shows any interest in the many problems that face his co-religionists, if he is actively helping to further his people's future. I do not want a Jew to be my representative who reminds himself of his Jewishness just at election time.

I think that more and more of our Jewish citizens are beginning to feel as I do on this subject, and I think, too, that the leaders of the various political parties are beginning to realize this fact. I am happy to see in the present campaign some candidates who are well known by all Jews because of their outstanding service to their faith and their people, men whose names are known not simply because of their political standing, but because of their devotion to many causes in the fields of Jewish philanthropy, education, religion and the safeguarding of Israel.

Speaking for myself, therefore, when I enter the voting booth, I shall have considered first of all each candidate's fitness for the office he seeks, and, if he happens to be a Jew, I shall vote for him only if I know that his life and his service deserve my vote, that as American and as a Jew he has lived in the spirit that both these terms imply.

EDITORIALS *Continued from page 3*

City and in eleven other cities throughout the country.

The recognition of Hebrew by our colleges and universities is a step forward in promoting a knowledge of our old-new language. This is as it should be, for the Hebrew language helped in the foundation of our American culture. Hebrew was one of the required subjects in Harvard University in 1636 when that institution was founded. Colleges such as Yale and Kings College (Columbia) followed the lead of Harvard by making Hebrew compulsory for their students. It was the custom of the president of Yale University to deliver an oration in Hebrew at the annual commencement

exercises. The Bible, studied both in the original and in translation, gave our founders the great ideals which laid the basis of our culture.

The reintroduction of Hebrew on the American educational scene is quite in keeping, therefore, with the American tradition. The study of Hebrew today includes not only the works of the Bible but also the books and songs of modern Israel. The Jewish community should rejoice that such a splendid opportunity has come our way to acquaint our youth with the language which has accompanied our people since its very birth.

—MORDECAI H. LEWITTES.

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3000th ANNIVERSARY

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM THROUGH THE AGES

By DAVID I. MARMOR

THIS YEAR marks the approach of the Trimillenium Festivals observing the 3000th anniversary of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The newer portion of the ancient city, whose political hegemony is now divided between the new State and Transjordan bids fair to become again, in our day and age, an important, modern, industrial, cultural, and governmental center, symbolic of the vigorous growth of democracy represented by the State of Israel in the Middle East.

It is a historic link between Israel's past and the new tradition that has grown up around the modern Zionist movement, which was in large part responsible for the establishment of the new State in 1948.

In August 1949, thousands of visitors and the inhabitants of Jerusalem witnessed the reinterment of the remains of Theodor Herzl, the visionary of the "Jewish State." "Mount Herzl," a commanding hill in the northwestern part of the city, has since become a historic monument of the Jewish people.

In 1951, the 23rd Zionist Congress, the representative body of the Zionist movement all over the world, convened in Jerusalem for the first time in its fifty-five-year history. The gathering met in the Jerusalem Convention Center. The Center was conceived as "the Temple of the Nation for every sphere of creativity, a rallying place for our achievements, both material and spiritual, and a museum repository for the treasures of our national revival."

The main structure includes the Congress Hall with a seating capacity of four

thousand plus transmission and simultaneous translation facilities, an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of eleven thousand, extensive exhibition grounds, and a huge square to accommodate twenty-five thousand people. The Convention center also aspires to be a meeting place for the promotion of international understanding and cooperation. The International Scientific Symposium on "The Conquest of the Desert" was held there in 1952. The International Exhibition on the same theme will take place this year with the participation of thirty countries.

The establishment of Israel's capital in Jerusalem by King David 3,000 years ago consummated the unification of the Jewish tribes into one nation and into one independent body politic. On the other hand, the capture and destruction of Jerusalem, first by the Chaldeans (586 B.C.) and later by the Romans (70 A.D.) terminated Israel's independence. The day of the fall of the city and the ruin of the First and Second Temples—*Tish'a b'Av* (the ninth day of the month of *Av*)—is the most tragic day in Jewish tradition. It was during the first exile, "besides the rivers of Babylon," that the nation took the oath of eternal fealty, fealty to and union with Zion and Jerusalem:

*"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem,
Let my right hand forget her
cunning."*

This pledge has been echoed through all the exiles and dispersions of the Jewish people during the last two thousand years, and the magic words, "Next year in Jerusalem," recited on the most solemn holidays, as Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) and Passover, enshrined all the yearning prayers, and hope for redemp-

David I. Marmor formerly taught in Israel schools and the Hebrew University, and is now with the research department of the Israel Office of Information.



A view of Jerusalem. Apartment houses surround the low Knesset (Parliament) building in the center.

tion, national revival, and return to the cherished homeland.

Jerusalem and Mount Zion were the inspiration and the goal of the many messianic movements throughout the Jewish dispersion which kept alive the hope for "the ingathering of the exiles" in Israel. The salvation of the world as well was centered around Jerusalem. The message of universal peace and justice will come from there:

*"For out of Zion shall go forth the Law,
And the word of the Lord from Jerusalem,
And he shall judge between the nations . . .*

*Nation shall not lift up sword
against nation,
Neither shall they learn war any
more."*

(Isaiah II, 3-4)

Jerusalem has been the main motif in Jewish art and literature. It is one of the most recurrent names in the Bible, being mentioned about four hundred times. At various times it is referred to as "the City," "the Holy City," "the City of God," "the Joy of the Whole Earth." Jewish lore and tradition adorned "the City" with the most lofty attributes. Jerusalem is "life," "eternity," "eternal light," "justice."

Ancient sages expressed the central position which the city occupied in the life of the nation—even in geographical terms: "Eretz Israel (the Land of Israel) is in the middle of the world and Jerusa-

lem is in the middle of *Eretz Israel*?"

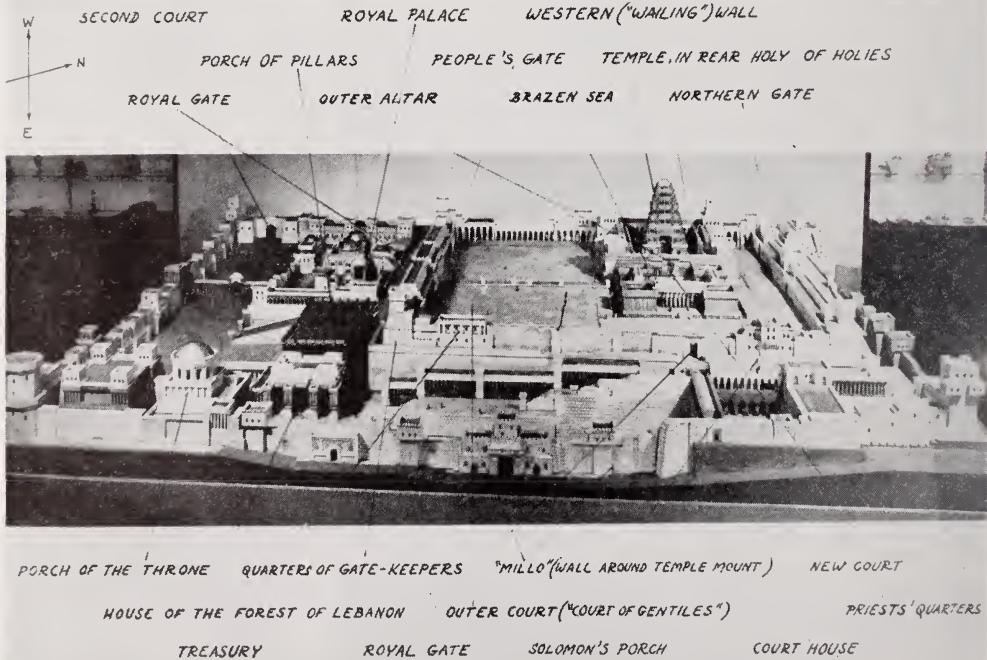
With the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple, Jewish mysticism evolved another city — the heavenly Jerusalem. However, the devotion and attachment to the real, the living city were so intimate and profound that even mystic imagination could not replace it. Ideal and heavenly Jerusalem has been linked to and made dependent on the material and earthly one; one has no existence without the other.

It is this uniqueness of Jerusalem in Jewish history, religion, lore, and tradition which has been transmitted to Christianity and Islam. It is of interest to note that the Arabs called Jerusalem, "Bit Al'mukaddas," which corresponds to the Hebrew, "Beth Hamikdash" — the Temple, which has been sanctified in Islamic tradition as well. The subsequent Arabic name of Jerusalem—El Kuds (the Holy) —was derived therefrom.

Encompassed by cupola-like mountain ridges which rise up to three thousand feet above sea level, Jerusalem is one of the oldest cities in the world, with a recorded history of about thirty-five centuries. The first reference to the city by its present name is found in the Tel-el-Amarna Letters of about 1400 B.C. Situated as it was in the patrimony of the tribe of Judah, David made it the capital of the State about 1000 B.C. (3,000 years ago according to the Jewish calendar). With the transfer of the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem by David and the construction of the Temple by King Solomon, it became the religious and spiritual center of the nation as well. During all the onslaughts of the armies which coveted Palestine, Jerusalem never surrendered. It was the last to be conquered, and the first to be redeemed as the symbol of deliverance and independence. It heroically and miraculously withstood the Assyrian

hordes of Sanherib (701 B.C.) but fell before the Babylonians of Nebuchadnezzar (586 B.C.). In "Cyrus Declaration," whereby the King of Persia gave permission to the Jews to return to their country (538 B.C.), reference is made to Jerusalem as the symbol of restoration.

At the end of the fourth century B.C., Jerusalem, like the whole of Palestine, passed under the control of the Greeks who abrogated the internal autonomy enjoyed by the country under the Persians. The revolt of the Maccabees (168-165 B.C.) centered around Jerusalem, which the Seleucids of Syria intended to make a Hellenistic city. The recapture of Jerusalem and the resumption of the services in the Temple (165 B.C.), celebrated as the "Hanukah" Festival, started the struggle for complete independence which was achieved some twenty years later and which has since animated and inspired the struggle for freedom and indepen-



A reconstruction of the Ancient Temple on exhibit at the Jewish Museum in New York. It is the work of a Brooklyn Hebrew teacher, the late Joseph Doctorow, who devoted many years of his life to it. He referred to Biblical and Rabbinic sources for the details. The model is made of wood, composition and plaster, and measures 9 by 12 feet.

dence throughout subsequent Jewish history.

Under the Hasmoneans, Jerusalem reached new glories as the beautified and fortified capital of a flourishing and strong State as well as the spiritual center of all Jewry. Independent Judea did not, however, escape the Roman sway over the Middle East. The failure of one of the most heroic defenses in history delivered the besieged, starved, and ruined Jerusalem to pillage (70 A.D.). "Judea capta" revolted and Bar Kochba recaptured Jerusalem and held it for a short while (131-132 A.D.). However, the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Temple terminated Jewish statehood for 1,878 years.

The renaming of the city as Aelia Capitolina and the exclusion of Jews from residence in Jerusalem did not detach it from the soul and body of the Jewish nation. The Jews clung to the ruins around the Wailing Wall, the only remnant of their past glory. They made pilgrimages to Jerusalem and settled there in the face of enormous difficulties.

Since the destruction of the Second Temple there has not been a single period without a recorded Jewish community in Jerusalem. Those throughout the world who could not reach it physically turned in the direction of the city in their prayers.

After the struggle between Persia and the Byzantine Empire over Jerusalem, in which the Jews took a prominent part, the city was conquered by the Arabs in 638. It never had any marked political significance in the Arab empires of the Middle Ages nor in the subsequent Turkish Empire. In the religious tradition of Islam, Jerusalem, with the Dome of the Rock, ranks third after Mecca and Medina.

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Jerusalem, although intimately associated with the life of Jesus, did not focus the religious fervor of the faithful in early Christian history. It was only from the fourth or fifth century that Jerusalem became a place of Christian pilgrimage. In 1099 the Crusaders occupied the city and held it for nearly one hundred years. "Apart from this brief period," stated a noted Christian clergyman and scholar, "Christians have been satisfied if



The buildings in Jerusalem housing the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod. A new wing is being built at the extreme right to be occupied by the Prime Minister. These buildings are likely to be the nucleus of a large centre taking in many official structures.

they could maintain their Holy Places undisturbed, and if pilgrims were allowed to visit them."

For the next three hundred years Jerusalem changed hands among Arab, Mongol, and Mameluk conquerors, and with them the Jewish community went through the vicissitudes of destruction and reconstruction.

Following the expulsion of the Jews from Spain (1492) and the Turkish conquest (1516), Jerusalem enjoyed a significant revival, so much so that the idea of restoring the Sanhedrin, the supreme legislative and judiciary body which existed during the latter part of the Second Temple, was widely discussed.

The oppression and corruption of the rulers during the long period of Ottoman disintegration did not deter Jews of Europe, Africa, and Asia from "ascending" to Jerusalem. "The real owners of the country," writes the French poet, Chateaubriand, "—no matter how they are oppressed, they still hope for the redeemer."

The hope of the "Mourners for Zion and Jerusalem," of the various messiahs and their followers, of the dreamers and the faithful was not in vain. The last hundred years have witnessed a tremendous revival of the city of Jerusalem comparable to that of the time of Ezra and Nehemiah and the Hasmoneans.

In the sixties of the last century, thanks to the initiative of the Anglo-Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jews reached outside the city walls and there established the first quarters, thus laying the foundations for the new city.

The modern return of the Jews to Palestine in the wake of the Zionist movement invigorated these modest beginnings. At the end of the 19th century about half of the 30,000 Jerusalem Jews lived outside the walls, and on the eve of World War I two-thirds lived there.

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The city gradually regained its Jewish character. While at the close of the eighteenth century the Jews constituted about ten per cent of the city's population (1,000 out of 9,000), in 1913 they numbered 48,000 out of a total population of 75,000. All walks of life were represented in this growing community. Artisans, merchants, intellectuals, and professionals helped in creating the basic conditions for a thriving city. With the increase of the population and the vigorous development of various educational and cultural activities, Jerusalem began to resume its central position in Jewish life. It was from Jerusalem that Hebrew spread as a living and spoken tongue, through the activities of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda who settled there in 1881. Here

the first Hebrew Art College and National Museum *Bezalel* was established in 1906. As far back as 1895 the famous Hebrew critic, Reuben Brainin, published an article entitled "On the Establishment of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem." The idea of creating a modern center of Jewish learning and research in Jerusalem was favorably received in the Jewish world and taken up with determination and practical planning by a group of outstanding personalities headed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Dr. Judah L. Magnes, then of New York. Their efforts were successful, and on the eve of the outbreak of World War I, Mount Scopus was acquired as a site for the Hebrew University.

On July 27, 1918, a few months after the promulgation of the Balfour Declaration, when the war in Palestine was still going on, Mount Scopus, from which Titus, 1850 years before, commanded his cohorts to destroy Jerusalem and Jewish independence, witnessed the laying of the foundation of the Hebrew University by Dr. Chaim Weizmann in the presence of the British General Edmund Allenby, representatives of the Allied Governments and the heads of the various religious communities including the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj-Amin al Hussein, on behalf of the Moslem community.

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For nearly nineteen centuries after Judea lost its independence, Palestine never constituted an independent political entity. With this degradation of the country, Jerusalem also fell into decay. Not until the League of Nations, through the Mandate, gave recognition "to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country," was Palestine restored as a political entity. The endeavors and achievements of revival and reconstruction in the short period preceding World War I were to bear fruits during the Mandatory regime. Jerusalem became the seat of the central government and again resumed its role as the capital of the country. Besides the headquarters of the Mandatory administration, Jerusalem housed those of the Jewish autonomous bodies representing Palestinian as well as world Jewish organizations. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Vaad Leumi (National Council of Palestine Jewry), the Jewish

National Fund, etc. have their headquarters in imposing buildings in Jerusalem. These Jewish central institutions performed vast administrative functions affecting the country as a whole. The Royal Palestine Commission of 1936 even considered them "as a government existing side by side with the Mandatory Government." The development of the country through Jewish immigration necessitated the concentration of thousands of officials in government as well as in Jewish institutions in Jerusalem. Various economic, social, and cultural establishments came to life in their wake and have been dependent on them ever since for their existence. New residential quarters and garden suburbs sprang up to house the great influx of people which nearly trebled the city's population during the thirty years of the Mandatory regime, from 60,000 in 1917 to 164,000 in 1947. The Jewish population increased from 34,000 to 104,000, thus constituting about two-thirds of the total population with only 2,000 inside the walls of the Old City.

Besides the Hebrew University many learned societies and academies have made the city a cultural and intellectual center of the country and of the Jewish people as a whole. The Hebrew Language Committee which is being transformed into the Hebrew Academy, the Palestine (now the Israel) Historical and Ethnological Society, the Jewish Archeological Society, the Bialik Foundation, the Rabbi Kook Foundation, and the various scientific societies attached to the Hebrew University have their headquarters in Jerusalem. The magnificent Rockefeller Museum built by John D. Rockefeller and the Y. M. C. A., one of the most imposing structures in the country, were important contributions to the metropolitan character of the new city.

Economically the city has been an integral part of the country which it has served administratively and culturally. Some promising enterprises in the field of the pharmaceutical and diamond industries were developed towards the end of the Mandatory period. However, owing to its special character, Jerusalem has naturally been dependent on the economy of the country as a whole.

On November 29, 1947, the United Nations resolved to re-establish an independent Jewish State in Palestine. The

Arab States, members of the United Nations, threatened publicly to oppose with force this resolution of the highest authority of the international community of nations. Twenty-four hours had not elapsed from this historic moment at Lake Success when Arabs set fire to the Jewish commercial center of Jerusalem. The Arabs made good their threats. The arson in Jerusalem ignited attacks on Jewish life and property throughout the country and kindled the fuse of a war of aggression by the Arab States against Israel on the day of the Declaration of Independence. As had happened several times in the past, Jerusalem bore the brunt of this tragic conflagration. Sniping, mining, and the blowing up of apartment houses and office buildings, with hundreds of people killed and thousands wounded and maimed, plagued Jewish Jerusalem for months. On one day about four score of Jewish nurses, doctors, scholars, and students heading for the Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University were wantonly murdered.

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Surrounded by Arab territory, the city was connected with Jewish Palestine by a single highway passing through a predominantly Arab area infested with Arab ambush and guerilla bands. Soon the city, with its more than 100,000 Jews, was virtually cut off from its sources of water supply, food, fuel, armaments, and reinforcements. The siege began with the British police and army still responsible for maintaining order and security, standing by at best or obstructing Jewish self-defense.

The besieged city stood up to its past heroism and geared itself for defense. The able-bodied, men and women, joined fighting units and the police force. Others helped on fortifications and the maintenance of essential services. An Emergency Committee representing all sections of the population was set up to deal with the distribution of food, water, and fuel.

Those on the coast and in the valleys and the hills, although having their hands full with their own defense, did not forsake the beleaguered city. In April, 1948, "Operation Nachson" (after Nachson Ben Avinadav, who was the first to jump into the water when Moses led the Jews across the Red Sea), took place. A

Haganah brigade composed of members of various formations from all over the country three times broke through the siege across miles of hills and defiles and escorted huge supply convoys to Jerusalem. Hundreds of trucks and other vehicles with signs, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem," and loaded with food, fuel, and other essentials reached the city. "Operations Nachson" helped the city stave off starvation, thirst, and annihilation during the subsequent two months of siege and bombardment by the combined Egyptian and Transjordanian forces. These efforts could not save the isolated and encircled Jewish Quarter in the Old City. This small community composed chiefly of old folk and families was valiantly defended by a handful of *Haganah* fighters outnumbered by thirty to one. The reinforcements which broke their way through the walls of the Old City and the Jewish capture of Mount Zion overlooking the walls could not change this situation. With no food or ammunition, they held out to the end until most of them were killed or wounded. On May 28 the survivors surrendered and were taken into captivity in Transjordan. At the same time the few defenders of Mount Scopus, encircled and cut off from the rest of the city, withdrew all the Arab attacks.

Meanwhile, under the constant fire of the enemy, thousands of Jerusalem's inhabitants, old and young, constructed the so-called "Burma Road" through hilly country to relieve the city from the siege. After the siege the road was improved and renamed "The Road of Valor."

The second and final truce of July 18 found Jerusalem divided into two parts: the Old City within the walls under Transjordan control and the new city under Israel control. Jewish Jerusalem continued to be shelled for months. However, the city had been saved through the devotion, courage, and sacrifices of its inhabitants and the exploits of the Israel army operating from the coast. The ordeals of the siege and the heroic feats of liberation forged an unbreakable link between the city and the rest of the country.

The United Nations which, out of consideration for the association of the three great religions with Jerusalem, had passed a resolution to internationalize the city, looked on impassively at the destruc-

tion and death wrought on the city by the Arab invaders. Twenty-seven Jewish synagogues in the Old City, most of them Holy Places for all Jewry, were destroyed and no action was taken to prevent this vandalism, nor was any protest voiced against it. Actually they were the only Holy Places destroyed during the war.

Apart from historical, cultural, and national considerations, the "corpus separatum" status for Jerusalem is imprac-

tical also from an economic point of view. Devoid of its central position as the capital of the State, Jerusalem would fall into decay as it did during the period between the Hasmoneans and the Mandate.

There is a growing conviction in world public opinion that methods other than the territorial internationalization of Jerusalem should be employed to satisfy inter-



Ben Yehudah Street in Jerusalem, in the business section.

national interest in the Holy Places. In 1950 the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations rejected a Belgian proposal to set up a commission for the implementation of internationalization. Recently the Seventh Session of the General Assembly declined to reaffirm the principle of internationalization. By rejecting these proposals, the General Assembly of the United Nations indicated that the internationalization of Jerusalem

is no longer regarded as advisable.

In 1950 Israel submitted to the Trusteeship Council certain proposals whereby international concern for the Holy Places would be harmonized with the historical connections, national allegiance and economic as well as security needs of the city. According to the Israel plan, the United Nations, through its representative

(Continued on page 22)

The New Synagogue

By Percival Goodman

Percival Goodman is a New York architect who, since 1947, has specialized in designing synagogues. To date he has created nineteen, located in all parts of the country. The cost of these structures, excluding sites and furnishings, amount to about \$13,000,000. Goodman's work is remarkable for its originality and distinguished by a questing imagination. He is Professor of Design at Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture, and is a painter and sculptor too. In the following article the architect explains, in his own picturesque way, the reason he came to the building of synagogues and the principles that guide him.

SYNAGOGUES built in the distant past are unimportant architecturally and were surely built by Christian architects, since Jews could not belong to the building guilds. Today, Jewish architects are trying to express our Jewish understanding, our Jewish mysticism, in this most wonderful of all the arts.

When I first designed a synagogue, it was with no early preparation in our faith. I had but a vague yearning for what I had missed. My wife, Naomi, said that I romanticized my Jewish heritage because I had had so little contact with Jews. "You," she said, "read the Bible or Talmud and think that our people are like that. They aren't like that, perhaps were never like that, and maybe they don't even want to be."

Well, Naomi is right in that they aren't like that, but, after seven years of working with synagogue building committees—Reform, Conservative, and some Orthodox, I do think that they want to be.

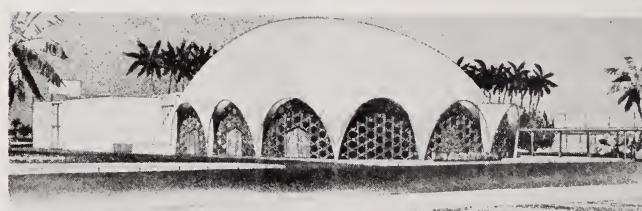
These people who must build for the needs of the people and the love of God! Who are they? Men—and women too,—business of every kind—lawyers, doctors, dentists, all digging deep into their own pockets and spending days and nights discussing the plans, dreaming a dream and raising the money to make it real, and, finally, through the ground-breaking, the corner-stone laying, reach the day of dedication. On that day, each in his

heart feels like Solomon when he prayed at the dedication of the Temple: "*But will God in very deed dwell with men on earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less the house I have built.*" But in his heart he knows also that God in-

Firstly, we have no real tradition of synagogue building, but we can make traditional buildings out of our real tradition, which is the service and the congregation. In every building I have designed, it is the way in which the service is carried out which established the



The Synagogues illustrated on these pages are the work of Mr. Goodman. Above, the B'nai Israel in Millburn, N. J. The panel design represents the Burning Bush.



The new Temple Beth Shalom in Miami, Florida. It fronts on a waterway, and the building has the exotic appearance to blend into the tropical atmosphere.



This is the Temple Beth El, being constructed in Providence, R. I., at a cost of about a million and a quarter. It has a remarkable domed synagogue that can accommodate over 1,600, classrooms, a library, a garden for a Succah (which all Goodman houses of worship have) magnificent foyers and a sumptuous ballroom for social affairs.

deed will dwell there, for God will dwell where people love him.

Nineteen synagogues, designed from Florida to Colorado to New England, makes me, I suppose, an expert. The principles motivating the designs are these:

whole tone and feeling of the sanctuary. And, may I say that I don't listen passively to the generalities of the committee in finding this tone, but search for myself and find it often where none thought it existed.

In the usual synagogue there are two

menorabs. These flank the ark, and are electrically-lighted, decorative accessories. Above the ark, the *ner tamid*, another decorative accessory which, more often than not, with its red electric bulb resembles an exit sign.

Now both *menorab* and *ner tamid* are written of in *Exodus* for anyone to read. They were surely not intended as decoration, but as symbols full of meaning, not only in appearance, but in use. Consider the seven branched *menorab*. *Exodus* calls for one such candlestick, and it was made of gold. Then why do the architects provide two? A candlestick should hold candles, not electric bulbs. This is simple functionalism and functionalism also requires that an object be used. It is our Jewish custom to light candles welcoming the Sabbath. Shall we not light them in the sanctuary as well as in the home?

In the synagogues that I design, I ask that the Friday night service start with the candle lighting, and that these candles be the very ones growing out of the *menorab*. The *menorab* becomes then a living element in the service. Again, the Talmud forbids copying that which was in the Temple, so you will find in old examples of the *menorab*, eight, ten or even fourteen lights, since there were seven in the Temple. But, let us in this day make the seven-branched *menorab*, and, when it comes to the center candle, let it be unlit, a constant reminder to all of us that the Temple is not rebuilt, the day of redemption is not yet here, but we have hope. Have we not now the hope that it will be? If we have, then our *menorab* is ready for the great day and in the meantime is a symbol of our optimism and good cheer.

The *ner tamid*—what does it really mean? The rabbis said that it represented the light Israel casts on the world. Perhaps, I say, it means the hearth fire in the prehistoric cave. If that goes out, then death is near. Perhaps, also, in a later time, it is a symbol of guardianship. The light burns but a little time and we know that the watchman watches since he must come to tend the lamp and, hanging as it does over the torah cabinet, he has found the torah safe and undefiled. In the latter sense do I use it. The *ner tamid* is an oil lamp and I ask my con-

gregation to give its guardianship to the youth. The classes preparing for Bar-Mitzvah take down the lamp once a week, clean the bowl and wick, and relight it with a little prayer.

To me the essence of synagogue design lies in this handling of detail. This feeling must pervade the material fabric.

A second principle is that there is no real difference between the sanctity of the parts. Our religion is horizontal: all is holy—the temple, the home, the mountain and the valley. Our faith makes it possible for me to design the social parts, the educational parts and the worship hall as a unity, for all our activities shall be

good as the original. Then is not imitation an abomination? Our modern construction ways are what they are, have their own expressive vocabulary and must be used.

Finally, I hold that God created man in His Own image. God is the creator and man fulfills his godliness insofar as he is creative. To create means to make a new thing, a thing not seen on this earth before. God's house must be filled with the creative spirit.

Such are some of the basic principles which make for God's house.

Now just a word on why, especially at this time, every architect should lend his hand to God's work.



The mural, foyer and Succah garden of the B'nai Israel synagogue in Millburn, N. J. The mural, by the modernist Robert Morthewell, is symbolic of Jewish faith and life. The section at the left represents Tablets of the Law; in the center is a design of criss-cross lines denoting the wanderings of the Jews in the diaspora, and the right panel is a Menorah pattern.

a hymn in His praise.

The third principle is one of structure and practicability.

A fourth principle relates to expression. In design and structure, the work must be of our time. The architect must use the best technical skills, the most advanced engineering knowledge we have. Only the best used in the best way is worthy of God.

With such a basis there can be no question of "modern" or "period" styles. The building cannot be an imitation of some past way, for an imitation cannot be as

At this time, we of the human condition, are in danger of annihilation. Our statesmen have turned out to be politicians, our scientists have invented a demon in a little bottle and don't know how to keep the cork in. To whom shall we turn for guidance? Does *Isaiah* not give the answer? *"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."*

NEWS OF THE MONTH

The Israel-Arab Tension and the United Nations Action

ACTING on a joint request of the United States, Britain and France, the United Nations Security Council met to consider the tension that has developed between Israel and Jordan following the retaliatory action taken by Israelis against a Jordan village from where raids were made into Israeli territory by Arabs, killing innocent Israeli residents.

Jordan claimed that 66 persons were killed and nine injured during the Israeli attack on the Jordan village. Israel asserted that during 1952, Arab armistice violations had resulted in 135 casualties, including 60 killed.

As this issue of the *Review* goes to press the Security Council agreed to summon Maj. General Vagn Bennike, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Israel-Arab Truce Commission, to New York to give an official account of what happened. Jordan contends the raid in question was made by a unit of the Israeli army.

The United Nations headquarters made public the text of the request submitted by the Western Big Three powers to the president of the Security Council. The request was made in identical letters sent by the chiefs of the American, British and French delegations to the United Nations. The text reads:

"I have the honor on behalf of the Government of the United States, to request you to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider, under 'the Palestine question,' the matter of the tension between Israel and the neighboring Arab states with particular reference to recent acts of violence and to compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements.

"The United States Government believes that prompt consideration of this question by the Security Council is necessary to prevent a possible threat to the security of the area, and, in this connection that the Council would, in the first instance, be assisted by a report in person

as soon as possible from the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization."

The Big Three action resulted from talks in London of U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France.

A lengthy procedural debate took place at the opening session following a request by Charles Malik, Lebanon delegate, for clarification on exactly what the three Big Powers desired the Security Council to discuss under the heading of "The Palestine Question" as indicated in the proposed agenda. It appeared to be his intention to pin down the discussion to the sole subject of the Israel raid.

The Lebanese delegate proposed that the item be worded as follows: "The Palestine question—recent acts of violence committed by Israeli armed forces against Jordan." He was supported in this by chief Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky.

The Western delegates expressed surprise at Mr. Malik's stand. The French delegate thought that the request of the Lebanese delegate was "exorbitant." But later the Arab point of view was incorporated in the agenda.

In Washington Israel Ambassador Abba Eban today asked Henry A. Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, to have the United States Government hear Israel's side of the story of Arab-Israel friction before formulating whatever policy America will pursue at the United Nations Security Council. Mr. Eban today made this known after a discussion with Sec. Byroade at the State Department which lasted for one hour and fifteen minutes.

Mr. Eban said he discussed Israel's hope that members of the Security Council would take a "balanced view" of the Arab-Israel situation and understand Israel's "unique position" with exposed frontiers and "tragic loss of life." He noted that 421 persons were killed or wounded by Arab infiltrators in the last

few years and that recently there were especially heavy casualty lists. The "tragic and regrettable" frontier developments, said Mr. Eban, resulted from Arab hostility and terrorism affecting every home in Israel.

Mr. Byroade was given notice for the first time that Israel would present through the Security Council the full story of its security position. Mr. Eban said this story would interest and "perhaps surprise the world." He said the story would reveal the "enormous difficulties and tension" of life in Israel since the Palestine war ended. This is the story Mr. Eban wanted the United States Government to consider before formulating its policy at the Security Council.

The Ambassador pointed out that Israel has taken the initiative in advocating interstate cooperation for irrigation and power development involving Israel and the Arab states and that this still was Israel's position. Therefore, said the Ambassador, he regretted press reports alleging his government was opposed to such development projects. He recalled "instance after instance" in which his government urged cooperation with the Arabs and branded as inaccurate a press report which said Israel refused to give up certain territory in the interest of regional development and progress.

★

The United States has officially notified Israel that economic assistance for the Jewish State is being suspended, according to government sources. Funds voted Israel by Congress for the fiscal year 1954 were never specifically listed by an exact amount but were estimated to be about \$65,000,000.

The suspension was originally visualized in connection with the canal project near the Israel-Syrian frontier which the State Department viewed as a violation of armistice terms and a threat to peace. Notice of intent in the State Department action was given Israel about two weeks ago, sources in Washington said.

The question of the canal project was touched upon today by Israel Ambassador Abba Eban in the course of a talk he had in the State Department with Acting Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy. The Ambassador said he had

Continued on page 23

New Books

"Modern Hebrew" (*Ivrit Hayah*) — Part 2, by Harry Blumberg and Mordecai H. Lewittes. Hebrew Publishing Co., of New York.

The first part of "Modern Hebrew" (*Ivrit Hayah*) published over six years ago has become one of the most popular Hebrew text books, not only in this country but in other lands as well. It has proved valuable to boys and girls of high school age and to adults. Later, when teachers experimented in upper grades of Hebrew schools, the book was found to be successful there too.

Encouraged by this success, the authors published the much needed second part, which will undoubtedly be received with the same enthusiasm. The authors were motivated by the same aim, namely to enrich the student's vocabulary, to increase his fluency in expression, and, above all, to make the study of Hebrew both useful and pleasant. The central and prevailing theme in the book is Israel. The stories are centered around this theme. Many of them were taken from the Bible, Midrash and Haggadah, while a considerable number are original. The stories make pleasant and interesting reading.

An important part is devoted to the study of grammar. To make such a study easy and pleasant is a rather difficult task, one in which many an educator has failed. It is particularly difficult to teach Hebrew grammar to an American student who is not familiar with the complex rudiments of grammar of other foreign languages. The authors of "Ivrit Hayah" have succeeded in great measure in facilitating this difficult task. The grammatical rules are presented in popular form and are illustrated in a lucid manner. The exercises which follow each rule help the student in its application.

The value of the book is enhanced by supplementary reading selections, by a conversational guide and by a summary of the grammar and syntax. Among the important features in the second book are facts which every student of Hebrew should know. They are: the influence of other languages in Hebrew, important dates in Jewish history, founders of the State of Israel, etc.

—LEO SHPALL.

FIRST FORUM LECTURE

—1953-4 SEASON—

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30

8:30 P.M.

AT BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER

WAYNE MORSE

UNITED STATES SENATOR
FROM OREGON

The Most Controversial
Figure in Congress

SUBJECT TO BE ANNOUNCED

Tickets at Center Office

About People in the News

MORRIS WOLF, 70-year-old attorney and Jewish communal leader of Philadelphia is to be appointed general counsel for the Foreign Operations Administration.

Mrs. Isidore Kohn also of Philadelphia, was honored as a "Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania" by Governor John S. Fine. The title is the Commonwealth's highest award for outstanding civic service by a woman. Mrs. Kohn's selection was announced by Mrs. William S. Peace, of Rydal, chairman of the Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania, who said that Mrs. Kohn was designated for the honor because of her vast selfless services to human welfare and community betterment over a period of nearly half a century.

Lion Feuchtwanger, noted German Jewish author who fled the Nazis, learned in Los Angeles, where he lives, that he had been awarded this year's East German National Prize for his work in art and literature. The award was made by President Wilhelm Pieck.

Harvard College has invited Prof. Harry Austryn Wolfson to remain for four more years, beyond the normal retirement age, in his post as Nathan Littauer Professor of Hebrew Literature and Philosophy and Honorary Curator of Hebraica and Judaica of the Harvard College Library.

The Bronze Star medal for distinguished action in Korea has been awarded to First Lieut. Irving Puziss of the Medical Corps.

Lieut. Puziss, a former interne at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco, was cited by 7th Infantry Division Headquarters for "unparalleled insight, ingenuity and proficiency" and for "keen clinical and surgical judgment and his untiring attention to the wounded."

Prof. Tadeusz Reichstein, the Jewish scientist who received the 1950 Nobel Prize for his discovery of cortisone, the drug which has been used with great success in treating arthritis, rheumatism and other diseases, has developed a new cortisone product, which is more effec-

tive in the treatment of disease than the original medicament.

Harry S. Truman has been voted the Hebrew University Bublick Award for 1953, it was announced by Dr. George S. Wise, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Jerusalem institution and president of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

Over one thousand leaders in government, business, science and education, including the presidents of some of America's foremost universities and key figures from both major parties, will see Mr. Truman receive the award at a dinner tendered by the American Friends of the Hebrew University at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria on Nov. 12.

The Solomon Bublick Public Service Award, which is granted in recognition of "outstanding public service to Israel, the Jewish people, and all mankind," was first awarded in 1949 to Prime Minister David Ben Gurion of Israel, the only recipient to date.

The 1953 Commerce and Industry Award of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia will be given to Walter H. Annenberg, editor and publisher of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Saul H. Rose, Detroit automobile dealer, will receive a citation from St. Cyprian's Protestant Episcopal Church for significant contributions to the progress of the community. The award is in recognition of the non-discriminatory hiring and upgrading policy practiced by his firm.

The School of Business of the City College of New York was renamed as the Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Administration in honor of the college's distinguished alumnus.

The United Nations honored the memory of Abraham Feller, high U.N. official who recently committed suicide, by dedicating a reading room in the U.N. library which will carry his name.

Hyem Kramer, of Madison, has been elected president of the Madison Rotary Club. This is the first time that the

position has been held by a Jewish resident.

Prof. Rene Cassin, noted French Jewish leader, was elected president of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences at its world congress in Istanbul. Prof. Cassin is vice-president of the French State Council and is president of the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Israel was among the 38 countries represented.

Prof. Hans Ludwig Hamburger, mathematician who was ousted from the faculty of Cologne University by the Nazis, has accepted a call from the university to return to fill the chair of mathematics. Prof. Hamburger has been teaching in Ankara, Turkey, since 1947.

Unique tribute was paid to Sophie Tucker, the "last of the red-hot mamas," as she celebrated completion of 50 years in show business.

Four hundred fellow players and celebrities of the entertainment world attended a luncheon in her honor given by the Friars Club—the first occasion in the club's long history at which a woman was honored.

Raymond Leizer, Israeli concert pianist before he lost both hands in a land mine explosion during Israel's War of Liberation, was acclaimed recently when he played before the annual congress of the International College of Surgeons with a prosthetic device. The *Herald Tribune*, reporting that Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 was among Mr. Leizer's selections, said that it was "played in a manner that gives no hint of the pianist's handicap."

The Bronze Star Medal "for meritorious service in Korea," was awarded to Sam S. Blank of San Francisco. He is a former first lieutenant in the Transportation Corps with the 25th Infantry.

The citation declared that "Lt. Blank's outstanding service and sincere devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the high tradition of the United States Army."

Gov. Earl Warren before he was named
(Continued on page 23)

NEWS OF THE CENTER

Dr. Kreitman to Preach at Late Friday Night Services

Our Late Friday Night Lecture Services opened for the season last Friday night, October 23rd, with a rich musical program by our Center Choral Group under the leadership of Mr. Sholom Secunda and Cantor William Sauler as chief soloist. The congregation was thrilled with a number of the new songs that were rendered. Rabbi Levinthal preached the opening sermon taking as his theme "The Role of Music in Jewish Life."

This Friday, October 30th, Rabbi Kreitman will deliver the first of a series of sermons on "Our Heritage," and has chosen "The Heritage of Our Bible," as his theme this week.

This subject should be of great interest to our worshippers and we hope that many of our members, their families and friends will be present.

Cantor Sauler will lead the congregational singing and render a vocal selection.

Rabbi Levinthal to Commemorate the 3,000 Anniversary of Jerusalem

Next Friday night, November 6th, at our Late Friday Night Lecture Services, Rabbi Levinthal will join in the nationwide celebration which is now taking place of the 3,000th anniversary of the founding of the holy city of Jerusalem, now the capitol of Israel. He will speak on the subject "Jerusalem—the Heart of Israel."

Federation to Honor Leventhal Brothers

The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies is now conducting its annual campaign at the Center for the support of the 116 institutions affiliated with it. The campaign will culminate with a dinner to be tendered to Mr. Julius Leventhal, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Center, and Mr. Harry Leventhal, a member of our Governing Board, in recognition of the many years of service rendered by them to Federation and other communal endeavors. The committee in charge of

this event is headed by Judge Murray T. Feiden. The dinner will be held at the Center on Thursday evening, December 3rd.

The Brooklyn Jewish Center has always taken a leading part in Federation Campaigns and we are confident that the members of the institution will again come forward with their contributions to this most worthy cause.

Dr. Moses Spatt and Judge Murray T. Feiden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, appeal for the cooperation of the Center membership in making the campaign and the dinner to the Leventhal brothers a huge success. Please phone your reservations (HY 3-8800) for yourself and your friends or mail them to the Center, 667 Eastern Parkway. Subscription is \$6.50 per person.

Center Kol Nidre Appeal

At the last Kol Nidre service our President, Dr. Moses Spatt, made an appeal to the members of the Center for donations to our Kol Nidre fund, which is devoted to the furtherance of the Hebrew educational activities conducted by the institution.

The list of contributors will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *Review*. Please add your name to this list by sending your contribution. Checks should be made payable to the Brooklyn Jewish Center.

Institute of Jewish Studies for Adults Has Large Enrollment

We are happy to report to the readers of the *Center Review* that our Institute of Jewish Studies for Adults opened last Wednesday night with a large enrollment of men and women for all the courses that will be offered this year. There is still an opportunity for you to join one or more of these courses. Please register in the office of the Hebrew School with the registrar, Mrs. Rabinowitz, as soon as possible. Courses are given in the Hebrew language, from elementary to advanced, Jewish History, Bible, Jewish Religion. There is no tuition fee except a nominal registration fee. The Institute

is open to everyone in the community. Most courses are given on Wednesday evenings. Special courses for women who cannot attend in the evening are given on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

Silver Kiddush Cup Presented to Center

A beautiful silver kiddush cup designed and made especially for the Brooklyn Jewish Center by Mr. William B. Meyer of Newark, N. J., was presented by Mr. Meyer in memory of the late Mr. Philip Feinberg and his wife Rose Feinberg, both among the earliest members of our Center. Mr. Meyer is the brother of the late Mrs. Feinberg. The cup will be used at the Synagogue services whenever kiddush is recited.

Sabbath Services

Friday evening services at 4:45 p.m.
Kindling of Candles at 4:40 p.m.
Sabbath Services commence at 8:30 a.m.

Sidra, or portion of the Torah: "Haye Sarah" Genesis 23:1-25:18.

Haphtorah Reading: Prophets—I Kings 1:1-31.

Rabbi Levinthal will preach on the weekly portion of the Torah.

Cantor Sauler will officiate together with the Center Choral Group under the leadership of Mr. Sholom Secunda.

The class in Talmud under the leadership of Rabbi Jacob S. Doner will begin at 3:15 p.m.

Rabbi Gerson Abelson will speak in Yiddish at 4:15 p.m.
Mincha services at 4:45 p.m.

Daily Services

Morning: 7 and 8 a.m.
Mincha services at 4:45 p.m.
Special Late Maariv at 7:30 p.m.

Acknowledgment of Gifts

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of donations for the purchase of Prayer Books and Talmudim from the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Halperin.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Leibler in honor of their son's Bar Mitzvah.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERSHIP

THE Young Folks League recently attained new heights in its never-ending climb toward integration of its activities with those of the Synagogue. On Shabbath Shuvah, Saturday, September 12, members of our group conducted the entire service at the Center before a host of Young Folks Leaguers, and all enjoyed the thrilling experience of participation in some of our most beautiful Sabbath ceremonies. Among those who participated were Gerald Jacobs, Nat Horowitz, Eileen Selig and Dorothy Hirschhorn. Harold Kalb, our president, delivered the sermon, taking as the theme of his address the first line of the Haftorah, "Return, O Israel." A Kiddush for our members followed the service.

* * *

For the first time in our history, the Young Folks League, in conjunction with the Mr. and Mrs. Group and the Junior League held a Simchas Torah Festival. A large attendance, composed mainly of members of our group, joined in celebrating this joyous occasion and all had an opportunity to participate in the service and the Torah procession. Following the service, refreshments were served in the spirit of the occasion and everyone joined in singing traditional and Israeli songs and dancing.

* * *

A memorable evening in the history of Y.P.L. is in store for the New York region. On Sunday evening, November 15, a performance of "YPL Quartet," will be given at the Jewish Theological Seminary. Outstanding artists will perform with many of our talented Y.P.L.'ers, including members of our own Young Folks League, in a program dedicated to the Jewish Arts. Admission will be \$1.00 in advance and \$1.25 at the door. Social dancing and refreshments will follow the performance.

* * *

Interest Groups

Oneg Shabbat—follows the late Friday evening service every week, Rosalind Zambrowsky and David Yawitz, Chairmen.

Bowling Group—meets every Sunday at 2 P.M. at Kings Recreation Center, New York and Clarkson Aves., Brooklyn.

Leonard Krawitz, Chairman.

Music Interest Group—meets Thursday evening, November 5 and 19 at 8:30 P.M. Arnold Magaliff, Chairman.

Bridge and Scrabble Group—meets October 29, November 12 and 26 at 8 P.M. Lila Picken, Chairman.

Coming Events

Tuesday, Nov. 3—Y.F.L. will play host to all the Y.P.L. Groups in the New York region. Our Dramatic Group will present a Cantata, "Seven Golden Buttons."

Center Academy Pupil Bar Mitzvah in Israel

The Center Academy of our Brooklyn Jewish Center is very proud that a pupil of its graduating class, Martin Ain, is now in Israel and was Bar Mitzvah on Sabbath morning, September 26th, in the Synagogue near Jonah Camp, the headquarters of the Maccabiah organization. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Ain, accompanied the American teams competing at the annual Maccabiah Festival in Israel. Young Martin was the mascot of the United States team. We want to congratulate him on having the unique privilege of being Bar Mitzvah in the land of Israel and we feel confident that the memory of that event will influence him throughout his whole life. We want also to congratulate his parents' memorable day in their son's life.

Bar Mitzvah

A hearty Mazel Tov is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Horowitz of 225 Eastern Parkway on the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Lawrence David, at the Center this Sabbath morning, October 31st. Congratulations are also extended to the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Ginsburg and Mrs. Joseph L. Horowitz.

Congratulations

Heartiest congratulations and best wishes are extended to:

Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Sandler of 725 Montgomery Street on the betrothal of their daughter, Judith, to Mr. Arnold D. Burk.

Tuesday, Nov. 10—In celebration of Jewish Book Month we will present "Author Meets the Critic." The book to be discussed is "In the Morning Light." The author, Charles Angoff, will be present. The panel will be composed of members of our group.

Sunday, Nov. 15—"Y.P.L. Quartet."

Tuesday, Nov. 17—Y.F.L. Buzz Session. Tuesday, Nov. 24—Annual Talent Night.

Dancing and refreshments will follow every Tuesday evening activity.

MICHAEL J. ROSENFELD,
1st Vice-Pres.

American Jewish Historical Society Publishes Article by Mr. Shpall

The publication of the American Jewish Historical Society in its recent issue of September, 1953 contains a very learned article written by Mr. Leo Shpall of our Hebrew School and Center Academy faculty. It is a translation of a Russian record of Baron de Hirsch's starting the Jewish settlement in Argentina at the end of the nineteenth century.

Unveiling

The unveiling of a monument in memory of the late Mr. Louis Weinstock will take place this Sunday afternoon, November 1, 1953 at 1:30 p.m., on the Brooklyn Jewish Center Sub-division of the Montefiore Cemetery at Springfield, L. I., Block 321, Lot. 16.

Election Day Gym Schedule

The Gym and Baths Department will be open as per holiday schedule on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd (Election Day) for men from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and for boys from 2 to 4 p.m.

Speedy Recovery

Best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery from his recent illness are extended to Mr. David Sharkey of 436 New York Avenue.

New Library Schedule

The library of the Center will be open to our members and the community as per the following schedule: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 1:30 to 9 p.m., Wednesday from 3:30 to 9:30 p.m., Sunday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE CENTER ACADEMY

AS THE Fall season begins, it is gratifying to look back over the years at the many successful accomplishments of our Center Academy. There is much work ahead and we look forward to the coming year with faith, courage and renewed energy.

We welcomed back to the Center Academy our Faculty and our children on September 14th. They have already taken up their studies at school with interest and enthusiasm.

The Feast of Tabernacles, or Succoth, was celebrated by the children of the Center Academy on Monday, September 28th. Since this is the traditional joyous autumn harvest festival and since the Succah commemorates the simple tents in which our ancestors dwelt during their wanderings in the desert, the children decorated the Succah on the roof of the Center with fruits, vegetables and varieties of leaves.

All the children and their guests stood at their places at the tables while the Eighth Grade students entered the Succah carrying large trays laden with fruits and sweets. Leading the procession were Ar-

thur Silver, bearing the Torah, and Robert Shapiro, with the *ethrog* and *lulav*. They chanted the appropriate benedictions, assisted by the children of the school.

After prayers and songs, the children and their guests enjoyed eating the delicious fruits and sweets provided for the celebration. The festivities ended with group singing and outdoor dancing in which all the children and their teachers participated.

The celebration was planned and directed by Mr. Leo Shpall, Head of the Hebrew Department. The singing and dancing were under the supervision of our talented music teacher, Miss Gladys Gewirtz.

* * *

The first meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association was held on Tuesday, September 29th. The theme of the evening, "Home and School Cooperation," proved a very stimulating subject. Under the guidance of Mrs. Pearl Merrill, President of the Brooklyn Child Guidance Bureau, a provocative discussion by parents and staff was elicited.

Junior League

THE Junior League of the Brooklyn Jewish Center is composed of mature, serious-minded young men and young ladies of college age. Meetings are held every Thursday evening in the Ladies Social Room. The group follows a well rounded program that is rich in cultural content and provides abundant opportunity for enjoyable social activity.

The meetings held during the past month considered, among others, the following subjects: Demonstration and talk on the blowing of the Shofar; the Sukkot holiday; a talk by Rabbi Kreitman on "Concept and Worship of God"; and an illustrated session on vocational guidance by Mr. Melvin D. Freeman, consultant for Federation Employment Service and B'nai Brith.

Those interested in becoming affiliated with the Junior League are urged to apply for admission with its membership committee at the next regular meeting of the group.

The program for November will in-

clude the following: Nov. 5th—"Jewish Book Month" program; exhibit from Jewish Book Council; Nov. 12th—3rd lecture of Series "Jewish Religious Values for Our Time" entitled "Shabbat"; study workshop, encompassing the area of concept, historical development and contem-

Hebrew School

OUR school now has a peak registration of over 630 students, 404 are registered in the Hebrew School and 228 in the Sunday School and 2 Day a Week Department. The largest increases were felt in the 3 Day a Week Department of the Hebrew School and in the High School classes meeting on Sunday morning. Mr. Julius Kushner, Chairman of our Hebrew Education Committee, expressed great satisfaction.

The roster of classes for this year is as follows: Hebrew School, 1A-1, Mrs. Weinreb; 1A-2, Mrs. Ross; 1A-3, Mrs. Rothberg; 1A-4, Mrs. Beder; 2A-1, Mrs. Zusman; 2R-2, Mr. Krumbein; 2A-3, Mr. Edelheit; 3A-1, Mr. Slominsky; 3A-2, Mr. Shpall; 1A-5, Miss Eisenberg; 2A-4, Mrs. Beder; 3A-3, Mrs. Zusman; 3A-4, Mr. Gabel; 3A-5, Mr. Campeas; 4A-1, Mr. Krumbein; 4A-2, Mr. Slominsky; 5, Mr. Edelheit; 6, Mr. Shpall. Sunday School, 1, Miss Aronow; 2A1, Miss Brown; 2A-2, Mrs. Greenseid; 3A-1, Mr. Bromberg; 3A-2, Mr. Grumet; 4, Mr. Savitsky; 5A-1, Mrs. Shacknai; 5A-2, Mrs. L. Cohen; 6, Mrs. Ross; 7, Mrs. Spinrad; 8, Mrs. Alter; Consecration Class, Mrs. Rosenthal; Post Bar Mitzvah Class, Mr. Kaminsky; Post Graduate Class I, Mr. Klein; Post Graduate Class II and III, Mrs. N. Cohen and Senior Group, Mr. Pineles.

porary status; Nov. 19th—Thanksgiving Day program; Eternal Light script "Thomas Kennedy"; Nov. 26th—Old Times Night—social dancing.

Saturday Night Clubs

THE Saturday night clubs formally opened the season on September 26th. Over 250 youngsters, ranging in age from 10 to 18, were processed for membership on that night. An additional 100 were enrolled the following week.

Each of the groups is led by a competent, professional staff member. The meetings are planned for in advance and follow a well rounded program revolving about a cultural theme of importance to modern Jewish life. Leaders submit written, detailed reports of each meeting.

The gymnasium and swimming pool are used by the boys before meetings, in

accordance with a definite schedule. The girls use these facilities on the first Saturday of each month.

With registration and organizational work out of the way, each club is now happily at work on its projects and activities. The Youth Council will shortly have its initial meeting, and at about the same time the first issue of the Youth Newspaper will make its appearance. Mass events in honor of Jewish Book Month, Hanukkah and other special occasions, will provide additional outlets for the energies and enthusiasm of our youngsters.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following have applied for membership in the Brooklyn Jewish Center:

APPELMAN, MORRIS

Res. 110 E. 46th St.

Bus. Drugs, 1752 Fulton St.

Married

Proposed by Jacob Arkin,
Aaron Fried

ARANOW, DR. I. H.

Res. 565 Eastern Pkwy.

Bus. Podiatrist, 565 Eastern Pkwy.

Married

Proposed by Reice Hamel,
Leo Kaufmann

ARAV, MISS CARRIE

Res. 716 Williams Ave.

BACH, WILLIAM

Res. 669 E. 92nd St.

Bus. Knit Goods, 1270 Bway.

Married

Proposed by Leo Kaufmann,
Abe Silverman

BERKE, NATHAN L.

Res. 344 Osborn St.

Bus. Attorney, 201 W. 72nd St.

Single

Proposed by Joan Liebowitz,
Jack Liebowitz

BERMAN, JACOB

Res. 390 Eastern Pkwy.

Bus. Paper Hanger, Hotel Statler

Widower

Proposed by Rev. Meyer Rogoff

BLOCK, ALLAN

Res. 645 Eastern Pkwy.

Bus. General Mdse., 229 Wolfs Lane

Single

Proposed by Fred Leist,
Pearl M. Merchant

COHEN, MISS MARILYN

Res. 225 Parkside Ave.

CRYSTAL, AARON

Res. 1039 Carroll St.

Bus. Tax Collector, City of N. Y.

Married

Proposed by Jacob Lemberger,
Rabbi M. H. Lewittes

EIMER, MARTIN

Res. 996 Carroll St.

Bus. Furniture, 1601 Willow Ave.

Single

EISENSTEIN, MISS NAOMI

Res. 682 Rogers Ave.

FAUST, MISS ADRIENNE

Res. 241 Ocean Pkwy.

FEIGEN, MISS ARLINE

Res. 1608 Union St.

Proposed by Wm. Brief

GERBER, MISS ADELE

Res. 92 Tapscott St.

GILLMAN, MISS DORIS

Res. 1553 Ocean Ave.

GILLULE, WILLIAM J.

Res. 770 Empire Blvd.

Bus. Radio, 345 Hudson St.

Married

GOETZ, MEYER

Res. 1015 Washington Ave.

Bus. Drugs, 620 Bway.

Proposed by Harry Maslow,

Dr. Herman Maslow

GOLDBLATT, SIDNEY

Res. 110 East End Ave.

Bus. Wood Heels, 1155 Manhattan

Ave.

Married

GOLDWICH, MISS SHEELDA

Res. 535 Saratoga Ave.

GROSS, BELA

Res. 735 Montgomery St.

Bus. Novelties, 693 Bway.

Married

Proposed by Jules Lipsky

HELLMAN, AL

Res. 643 Eastern Pkwy.

Bus. Photographer, 643 Eastern Pkwy.

Married

HOFFMAN, LOUIS

Res. 1035 Wilmohr St.

Bus. Attorney, 66 Court St.

Married

Proposed by Philip N. Acker,

A. H. Zirn

KANNER, DR. NAT

Res. 780 St. Marks Ave.

Bus. Physician, 929 Marcy Ave.

Single

Proposed by Leo Kaufmann,

Harold Hammer

KASSOFF, HERMAN

Res. 1060 Union St.

Single

Proposed by Emanuel Segal

KASSOFF, MORTIMER

Res. 1060 Union St.

Bus. Construction, N. Y. Housing
Authority

Single

Proposed by Emanuel Segal

KALZ, MISS RHODA

Res. 159 Eastern Pkwy.

KATZ, DR. LAWRENCE

Res. 264 New York Ave.

Bus. Physician, 264 New York Ave.

Married

Proposed by Armand Drexler

KATZ, MISS MILDRED

Res. 273 E. 95th St.

KAUFMAN, MISS GERALDINE

Res. 150 Crown St.

Proposed by Dr. Jos. Horowitz

KAUFMAN, MISS MARILYN

Res. 474 Shepherd Ave.

Proposed by Sidney Zarider,

David Yawitz

KINZBRUNNER, KURT

Res. 340 Pennsylvania Ave.

Married

KLEIMAN, IRVING

Res. 571 Eastern Pkwy.

Bus. Chemical Exports, 15 Spruce St.

Single

Proposed by David Hirsch

KOREN, MISS EDITH A.

Res. 2902 Foster Ave.

Proposed by Al Miller,

Phyllis Miller

KRAUSHAR, MISS SHASHANA

Res. 1327 Carroll St.

Proposed by Hannah Jaffe,

Gerald Jacobs

KREVANS, GERALD

Res. 76-12-35th Ave.

Bus. Housewares, 502 Flushing Ave.

Single

Proposed by Julius Kushner

KREVANS, LAWRENCE A.

Res. 76-12-35th Ave.

Bus. Housewares, 502 Flushing Ave.

Proposed by Julius Kushner

LEVINE, JESSE

Res. 656 Rogers Ave.

Bus. Diamond Setting, 754 Lexington

Ave.

Single

Proposed by Hyman and Louis Feinberg

LEVY, ARTHUR M.

Res. 708 Georgia Ave.

Bus. Pharmaceuticals, 81 Spring St.

Single

Proposed by Jack and Joan Liebowitz

LIEBERMAN, HERBERT

Res. 715 St. Marks Ave.

Bus. Accountant, 11 W. 42nd St.

Single

Proposed by Mrs. S. Gerstein,

Mrs. F. Servetah

LUBIN, MISS AILEEN S.
Res. 1723 Union St.

LURIE, HARVY
Res. 2515 Glenwood Rd.
Bus. Machine Mfg., 105 Johnson Ave.
Married
Proposed by Israel Kaplan

MARKOWITZ, MISS GLORIA
Res. 29 Blake Ave.

MINSKY, MISS SHEILA S.
Res. 170 Tapscott St.
Proposed by Leonard Krawitz,
Alfred Miller

MOSCOWITZ, MISS HENRIETTA
Res. 1115 Union St.

OSTROW, DR. BARNEY
Res. 135 Eastern Pkwy.
Bus. Physiotherapist, 135 Eastern
Pkwy.
Married

PARES, MISS BARBARA
Res. 650 Crown St.
Proposed by Al Glickman

PEARLMAN, ALBERT I.
Res. 916 Carroll St.
Bus. C.P.A., 19 Rector St.
Single

PINKWASSER, MORTY
Res. 789 St. Marks Ave.
Bus. Real Estate
Married

REIDER, MISS FLORENCE
Res. 948 Hegeman Ave.
Proposed by Harold Kalb,
Rita Vogel

ROSENBERG, DR. JACOB
Res. 1414 Carroll St.
Married
Proposed by Mrs. Wm. Bernstein,
Dr. Irving Horowitz

ROTHMAN, MISS HELEN
Res. 558 Parkside Ave.

RUBIN, MISS ESTELLE
Res. 1119—52nd St.

RUTHER, MARTIN
Res. 486 Brooklyn Ave.
Bus. Insurance, 625 Madison Ave.
Single

SCHILLER, MISS INA
Res. 904 Winthrop St.

SCHLEIFER, MISS JOAN
Res. 47 Lake St.
Proposed by Rubin Belfer

SCHLESSEL, MISS LYLIA A.
Res. 218 E. 93rd St.
Proposed by Al Miller,
Phyllis Miller

SCHWARTZ, MORRIS J.
Res. 1001 Lincoln Pl.

Bus. Engineer, 75 Front St.
Proposed by Mrs. Irv. Chinitz,
Mrs. Lena Rosenman

SEWALD, MISS GLORIA
Res. 320 Lefferts Ave.

SIMON, MISS MILDRED
Res. 611 E. 95th St.

SKLAR, ROBERT
Res. 5413 Kings Hwy.
Bus. Accountant, 1457 Bway.
Single
Proposed by Nathan Grundfast

STEINBERG, BEN
Res. 769 St. Marks Ave.
Single
Proposed by David Yawitz,
Murray Landau

STEINBERG, MISS MILDRED
Res. 715 St. Marks Ave.
Proposed by Harriet Kalmus

SUM, MISS LILLIAN
Res. 412 Schenck Ave.

TENZER, MISS PHOEBE
Res. 508 Montgomery St.

TESCH, DR. CHARLES
Res. 2100 Westbury Ct.
Bus. Dentist, 500 Grand St.
Married
Proposed by Dr. Aaron Leifer,
Judge Emanuel Greenberg

TOLKOW, BERNARD
Res. 47-25—40th St.
Bus. Union Adm., 13 Astor Pl.
Single
Proposed by Jacob M. Usadi

TRIEF, BRUCE
Res. 1731—56th St.
Bus. Coffee, 190 Franklin St.
Single
Proposed by Alfred Miller

ZAGLIN, DR. STANLEY A.
Res. 191 Park Pl.
Bus. Dentist, 529 Nostrand Ave.
Single
Proposed by Harry Cohen,
Norman Jeffer

ZMORA, JOSEPH
Res. 457 Schenectady Ave.
Bus. Towel Service, 253—3rd Ave.
Married
The following having applied for re-instatement:

POSKLENSKY, DAVID
Res. 520 East 48th St.
Bus. Engineer, Philco Corp.
Single

WERMIEL, MISS SYLVIA
Res. 1049 E. 27th St.

ZECHNOWITZ, JACOB

Res. 98-34—63rd Dr.
Bus. Tea, 185 Division St.
Married

Late Applications

BAUMGARTEN, ARTHUR
Res. 307 Sterling St.
Bus. Insurance, 107 William St.
Single

BERGER, MISS DORIS
Res. 2155 East 24th St.
Proposed by A. J. Stelzer,
Leo Kaufmann

BLITZ, DANIEL
Res. 497 Eastern Parkway
Bus. Dresses, 530 7th Ave.
Proposed by Sylvia Simon,
Irma Schnell

BLUM, MISS RUTH L.
Res. 865 St. Marks Ave.
Proposed by Mrs. H. Berlowitz,
Mrs. M. Prince

CATOK, SAMUEL
Res. 967—47th St.
Bus. Cement & Brick Work, 1678
Nelson Ave.
Single

COHEN, MISS BETTY
Res. 1502—52nd St..
Proposed by Gilda Perler,
Roslyn Thum

FISCHER, MISS MARILYN
Res. 65 Lee Ave.

GOLDSTEIN, GEORGE M.
Res. 831—48th St.
Bus. Men's Clothing, 120 5th Ave.
Single

LANGER, DAVID
Res. 797 Washington Ave.
Bus. Lawyer, 370 Jay St.
Married
Proposed by Abe G. Goldberg

PARNES, RICHARD
Res. 1073 East 15th St.
Bus. Skirt Mfg., 1384 Broadway
Single

SEIDEN, ROBERT M.
Res. 937—43rd St.
Bus. C.P.A., 420 Madison Ave.
Single

SINGER, MILTON K.
Res. 1478 East 13th St.
Bus. Fur Buyer, 370 7th Ave.
Single

SPIEGEL, EMANUEL H.
Res. 901 Washington Ave.
Bus. Real Estate, 176 Madison Ave.
Single
Proposed by David Spiegel

FRANK SCHAEFFTER, *Chairman*,
Membership Committee.

PAGING SISTERHOOD!

SARAH KLINGHOFFER, Editor

United Nations Day, which occurred on October 24th, marked the eighth anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter. We in Sisterhood recognized the significance of that event by dedicating a major portion of our October meeting to the observance of this anniversary.

Jewish people everywhere can rejoice and take special pride in the fact that Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, and the head of the Israeli Delegation to the U.N., was elected as a Vice-President of the General Assembly at its open meeting. Israel will thus play an important and strategic role in the functioning and policy-making program of the world organization.

Let us fervently hope that, through this high honor bestowed upon the new State, Israel, will again become a peaceful, prosperous nation.

"And they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree

And none shall make them afraid."

BEATRICE SCHAEFFER, President.

The First General Meeting

A fine program ushered in our first open meeting on Monday evening, September 28th. The anthems, sung by Edith Sauler, and the prayer, read by Lil Lowenfeld epitomized the holiday spirit, as did the cordial welcome of our President, Bea Schaeffer, and the inspiring message of our dear Rabbi, Dr. Israel H. Levinthal, who compared the women of Israel with the Jewish holidays, quoting from an ancient passage which declared that "women are the beautiful fruit of the beautiful tree of Jewish life." A reminder by Mollie Markow, Chairman of Mother-Daughter Luncheon, to secure reservations for that event, a synopsis of our October "Election Issues" program by Social Actions Chairman Shirley Gluckstein, and a review of future dates, functions and drives by our President indicated very adequately the promise of a full and active year ahead for Sisterhood women.

In our candle-lit beautifully-appointed Dining Room, filled to capacity, the Chairman of the evening, Mary Kahn, who is also one of our Vice-Presidents, presented the Sisterhood Players in a hilarious musical satire, "The Blizzard of '53—In Mitzindrinin, Bklyn." The participants, Eva Brautman, Sarah Epstein and "Hershey" Kaplan, enacted in prose, poetry and parody, to the delight of the audience, the busy lives of women in organization, lampooning, (with obvious purpose), the efforts of Mrs. "Groise Balabusta," "Mrs. Sadie Eppes," "Mrs. Metziah," "Mrs. DeWitt Nudnick" and their co-workers in the noble ideals of Sisterhood work. "Carriage—pushing mama, put that meeting down," "Oh, what a miserable morning, Conferences, Luncheons and Meetings," and "I can't give you any cent of dues, ladies," were but a few of the songs of this lively skit, adapted from an original Hadassah script by Mrs. Manuel Saltzman, wife of our former Associate Rabbi. Besides rendering a few piano solos, concert pianist Sidney Raphael was also the accompanist for this performance. A congenial social hour concluded a very stimulating and entertaining evening.

Kiddush to Junior Congregation

The children of our Center will enjoy a Kiddush on Saturday, November 7th, sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Kalman Ostow in honor of the birth of a new grandchild. Celebrate your Simchas with a Kiddush for our juniors. Call Fanny Buchman, PR 4-3334.

Cheer Fund Contributions

In honor of their daughter's marriage—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Bernhardt.

In honor of her son-in-law's Law School graduation—Mrs. Ida Fried.

In honor of their daughter's engagement—Mr. and Mrs. Morton Klinghofer.

In honor of the birth of a grandson—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Spiegel.

In memory of Joseph Horowitz—Mesdames Lil Levy, Amelia Rachmil, Bea Schaeffer.

In memory of Samuel Katz—Amelia Rachmil, Bea Schaeffer.

Purchasers of Sefer Torah Covers

Claire Berlowitz, Rose Bromberg, Dr. Fishman, Sarah Kushner, Claire Mitrani, and Gertrude Ostow. Mrs. Moses Spatt dedicated her purchase to the memory of Joseph Goldberg.

Joseph Goldberg Memorial Forest

Have you purchased tree certificates for the Joseph Goldberg Memorial Forest? They can be secured from the Center desk or from your Hadassah groups, and must be earmarked Joseph Goldberg Memorial Forest. Mr. and Mrs. Sholom Secunda have added their names to the list of purchasers, and our members continue to remember our late Administrative Director with more and more trees. Let's make the forest grow. Sarah Klinghofer, Chairman, Lil Lowenfeld, co-chairman.

Gala Metropolitan Opera Performance, Saturday, November 21st

Sisterhood will co-operate to its utmost to assure the success of the benefit performance on Saturday evening, November 21st, at the Metropolitan Opera House of the opera, "La Boheme." Robert Merrill, famous tenor, will appear. Other noted singers will be announced shortly. Dorothy Wisner, Chairman for Sisterhood, will assist our President, Bea Schaeffer, who is Co-chairman for the entire effort, spearheaded by Mr. David Spiegel, for the Center. Sisterhood Co-chairmen are Shirley Gluckstein, Mary Kahn, Sarah Klinghofer, Margaret Levy and Lil Lowenfeld. Tickets from \$6 to \$25 are available, and it is expected that every Center member will purchase a pair for himself and another pair for a friend. It will be a successful evening, socially and financially, only with your help.

Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations

On Wednesday, November 4th, Sisterhood will be hostess to the Federation of Jewish Women's Organization, Brooklyn Division at our Center in its all-day seminar (from 10:30 to 3:00). A group of three qualified panelists will discuss the subject, "Unity Among Jewish Womanhood," and a lively satire, "For Jewish Women Only—Eternally Feminine," will be presented by our Sisterhood Players. Sidney Raphael, concert pianist, will be the accompanist. Luncheon will

be served. All Sisterhood women are cordially invited to attend. Sarah Klinghoffer is chairman of the day.

Sisterhood Makes Its Television Debut

On Tuesday, September 15th, a group of about thirty of our women appeared on television in a program called "Ladies' Date" on WABC-TV, Channel 7. A lively program in which most of our women participated included also an excellent capsule account by our President, Bea Schaeffer, of the activities of our Sisterhood, and Lil Lowenfeld, a former President, was designated "Lady of the Day."

Sholom Secunda Receives

Citation of Merit

At our September 14th Board Meeting, Sisterhood presented to Sholom Secunda, our Center Music Director, a Citation of Merit, attesting to the fact that he has been of inestimable assistance in our endeavors. After the luncheon, Mr. Secunda narrated several interesting experiences of his recent tour of Israel.

A Vote of Thanks For

Succah Care Service

Sisterhood in general, and Lil Lowenfeld in particular, as chairman of the cake service for the Succoth Kiddush, wish to express their hearty thanks to our women and their teen-age daughters who helped to serve cake and wine in our Succah.

Israel Bonds

The campaign for the purchase of Israel Bonds is fast coming to a close. Chairman Anne Weissberg urges you to take this opportunity of investing in the future of Israel. Call her at STerling 3-0639 and *Buy Bonds Now!*

Jewish Book Month,

October 30-Nov. 30th

Jewish Book Month is a welcome reminder, not only that we should fill our shelves with books of Jewish content, but that we read and enjoy all the year round the wealth of Jewish literature available. Call our Publication Chairman, Rose Bromberg, PR 3-5004, and order books for your Chanukah or birthday gifts. A Jewish book is a constant manifestation of our beautiful Jewish heritage.

Women's League Notes

The National Women's League awarded our Sisterhood a scroll for our meritorious

SISTERHOOD PROJECT CHAIRMEN — 1953-1954

Mother-Daughter Luncheon—Mollie Markowe, Chairman; Sarah Greenberg and Edith Sauler, Co-chairmen.

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies—Cele Benjamin, Special Gifts Chairman; Dorothy Gottlieb, Over-all Chairman.

Social Actions—Shirley Gluckstein, Chairman; Bess Gribetz, Co-chairman.

Center Review and Center Bulletin—Sarah Klinghoffer and Beatrice Schaeffer.

Membership—Mary Kahn.

Kiddush—Fanny Buchman, Chairman; R. Bromberg, R. Davis, S. Epstein, S. Kaufmann, S. Klinghoffer, S. Kushner, L. Lowenfeld, M. Rothstein, Co-chairmen.

Cheer Fund—Rose Davis.

Publications—Rose Bromberg.

Red Cross—Mollie Meyer.

Joseph Goldberg Memorial Forest—S. Klinghoffer and L. Lowenfeld.

U. J. A.—L. Lowenfeld, over-all Chairman for Brooklyn; Mollie Meyer, Chairman; S. Kurtzman and C. Mitrani, Co-chairmen.

Israel Bonds—Anne Weissberg.

Chai Club for Torah Fund—Mollie Markowe, Chairman.

Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations—M. Meyer, R. Wiener, S. Kurtzman.

Brooklyn Jewish Community Council—S. Kaufmann, M. Levy.

Hostess Committee—J. Levine, Chairman; S. Greenberg, D. Jackman, H. Chinitz, B. Sterman, S. Kurtzman, M. Rothstein, Co-chairmen.

Women's League Representative—M. Markowe.

Youth Commission—M. Markowe, M. Meyer, C. Meltzer, I. Schiff.

Serve-a-Camp—S. Seckler, Chairman; J. Levine, S. Kurtzman, M. Rothstein, Co-chairmen.

Jewish Blind Day—H. Stark, Chairman; E. Garelik, H. Flamm, D. Jackman, B. Kabram, S. Kurtzman, R. Zimmerman, Co-chairmen.

Night of Stars—G. Ostow.

Music Under the Stars—D. Wisner.

Program—B. Schaeffer, Chairman; S. Epstein, S. Gluckstein, M. Kahn, S. Klinghoffer, S. Kushner, E. Sauler, Co-chairmen.

endeavors in behalf of the Torah Fund or the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The last of a series of four lectures on "Leadership," sponsored by the Brooklyn Division, will take place on Thursday, October 29th at the East Midwood Jewish Center.

The annual Chanukah Festival of the Metropolitan Branch will be held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, in New York, on Monday, December 7th. Tickets are \$5. per guest.

Calendar of Events

Wednesday, November 4 — Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations holds All-Day Seminar at our Center. Fine program (see above).

Monday, November 9 — Sisterhood Executive Board meeting, 1:00 P.M.

Saturday, November 21 — Gala benefit performance "La Boheme," at the Metropolitan, sponsored by Center on Saturday evening.

Monday, November 30 — Our Fifth Annual Institute Day. Symposium and luncheon. Provocative and stimulating program planned.

Monday, December 7 — Chanukah Festival, Riverside Plaza, Metropolitan Branch Women's League. \$5. each.

Monday, December 14 — Sisterhood Executive Board Meeting, 1:00 P.M.

Monday, December 21 — General Meeting. Watch for program details.

Omission

The article written by Mr. Harry Blickstein on "What Judaism Contributed to Education," which appeared in the August-September issue of the *Review*, was an excerpt of the address delivered by him to the Sisterhood of our Center at one of its recent meetings.

Due to lack of space, this acknowledgment was omitted in the last issue of the *Review*.

Gift of Silk Altar Cover

A silk hand-embroidered Altar Cover has been presented to the Center by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Meyer of 543 Crown Street in memory of Mr. Meyer's mother, Mrs. Ella E. Meyer. The cover was designed by Mr. Meyer's father, Mr. David M. Meyer.

3,000th ANNIVERSARY

or any other body, would exercise a functional control over the Holy Places. This control would comprise the maintenance of existing rights and adjudication of religious disputes concerning the Holy Places, repairs, the safeguarding and facilitation of free access and any other matters which are of a religious concern to the international community of nations. In submitting the Israel plan to the General Assembly, Mr. Roger Garaeus, President of the Trusteeship Council, emphasized its "spirit of conciliation and the understanding and benevolent attitude towards the legitimate demands of all parties concerned."

The losses in life and property of besieged Jerusalem were enormous. About fifteen hundred people perished and thousands were wounded. The material losses amounted to many millions of dollars. Hundreds of shops and warehouses were set on fire. Hundreds of homes and apartment houses were heavily damaged. The greater part of the water supply was disrupted. Jewish villages surrounding Jerusalem, which supplied the city with their agricultural produce and bought its merchandise, succumbed after heroic defense and were laid waste. The Hebrew University, cut off from the city suspended its activities. Schools and colleges were closed. When independence was proclaimed, the city was cut off from the country. The central government therefore had to be set up temporarily in a suburb of Tel Aviv. During the first and second Truces in June and July, many hundreds of Jerusalem residents, officials of the former Mandatory Government, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and other institutions were enlisted in the new administration to man the various ministries, and so left Jerusalem. Their departure was accompanied by the exodus of many professionals, businessmen and others with whom they were economically and socially interdependent. In a few months Jerusalem lost 30,000 of its inhabitants, about one-third of its population. As a result, economic activity practically came to a standstill. It was obvious that without planned, vigorous, and accelerated efforts decay would set in and do away with the significant achievements of the past four generations.

(Continued from page 9)

The ministries of Finance and of Commerce and Industry delegated to Jerusalem a joint representative whose task was to plan, coordinate, and look after the economic recovery of the city. The Jewish Agency for Palestine set up a Jerusalem Development Department to which it allocated special funds. The Jerusalem Economic Corporation was established for the promotion of industrial enterprises. The General Federation of Labor (Histadrut), the Israel Manufacturers' Association, the Israel Land Development Company, and other national and public bodies all contributed their share to the restoration of the capital. Loans were granted for the repair of homes and the establishment of commercial and industrial enterprises. Housing projects provided living quarters for thousands of new immigrants as well as for those whose homes were destroyed during the war. The building of roads and other construction, repair of water supply, public works, and private enterprise revived the various economic activities and eliminated unemployment. Soon the rough "Burma Road" was replaced by a broad paved highway, and the railway connection with Tel Aviv and Haifa was resumed.

As far as suitable accommodations were available, the Government gradually transferred its headquarters to Jerusalem. The first central institution of the State of Israel to be set up in "the city of righteousness" was significantly the Supreme Court (September, 1948). During 1949 and 1950 most of the ministries were transferred to Jerusalem, resulting in a remarkable economic, social, and cultural revival. The city's population, which in the aftermath of the siege had decreased to 70,000, more than doubled during the subsequent four years. The official opening of the first Knesset (Parliament) and the election of Dr. Chaim Weizmann as the first President of the State in February, 1949, took place in Jerusalem. However, for several months, owing to the lack of accommodations, the Knesset was compelled to hold its sessions in Tel Aviv; it returned to Jerusalem at the end of the year. The *Hakiryah* (cap-

itol), designed to be an outstanding feature of Israel's architecture, is under construction. When completed the *Hakiryah* will comprise the Knesset, the Supreme Court, the residence of the President, and accommodations for all the ministries.

Hand in hand with the return of the central government and the city's economic recovery went its cultural revival and expansion. At the beginning of the school year 1948-49, schools and colleges were reopened. Although Mount Scopus had remained constantly under Israel control, the Hebrew University was cut off from its campus there and was compelled to resume its activities in temporary quarters scattered throughout the city. These difficulties did not however, arrest its development and expansion. New schools, a Law School and a Medical School were added, and the existing departments expanded.

As reconstruction progresses, Israel's capitol has resumed its role as a world Jewish center.

ENROLL YOUR FRIENDS IN

THE BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER

They will be honored to belong to one of the finest communal institutions in the country.

Membership includes participation in cultural, religious, social and recreational activities.

A fully equipped gymnasium, a large swimming pool and massage services are at the disposal of members and their families.

THE ISRAEL - ARAB TENSION

(Continued from page 12)

not discussed the reported American suspension of economic assistance to Israel with Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Eban later told correspondents that Israel would welcome a discussion of the hydroelectric project near the Syrian border and a general discussion of the development of water resources. The project, he said, is not in conflict with any regional plan.

☆

Eric Johnston, who was sent by President Eisenhower as his personal envoy to the Middle East to attempt to ease Arab-Israel tensions, will visit neither Israel nor the Arab states until the outcome of the current meetings of the U.N. Security Council are known. Mr. Johnston was on his way to the Middle East.

In Paris, Mr. Johnston said that he was empowered to conduct "extremely delicate and sensitive negotiations," but that they would not involve the current Israeli-Jordan border dispute. He added he saw no reason for him to visit the town of Kibya where the Jordan Government claims 66 persons were killed last week by the Israel Army. "I don't think I should discuss the incident," he said, "it certainly has complicated my problem."

The Washington correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, leading British newspaper, cabled to his paper that the State Department was reluctant to get involved in the Arab-Israel dispute before

the Security Council but gave way before the insistence of the British Government. The dispatch also reported that some State Department officials are pessimistic about the possibilities of Mr. Johnston's mission to the Arab states and Israel, as President Eisenhower's personal envoy, to bring about regional cooperation in economic and refugee rehabilitation plans.

☆

Simcha Blass, Israel's chief water plan-

ning engineer, left for New York to confer with Israel Ambassador Abba Eban on the Bnot Yaakov canal project along the Israel-Syrian border about which Syria has complained to the United Nations Security Council.

The spokesman added that work had not been halted on the canal project, despite the demand of Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike, head of the truce supervision machinery in Palestine, that the Israelis halt the project until they could come to agreement on it with Syria.

ABOUT PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

(Continued from page 14)

to the Supreme Court, appointed Martin Katz, of Los Angeles a judge of the Municipal Court. Judge Katz, who is 37 and a Navy veteran of World War II, has been chief of legal research for the Judicial Council of the State Supreme Court. His nomination was approved by the State Bar Association.

☆

Dr. Jacob Greenberg, Superintendent of the New York Board of Education, was honored by the Israel Consul General at a reception given in his honor at the Jewish Museum where he was presented with a copper-bound Bible printed and bound in Israel. The presentation was made on the occasion of the opening of the third annual Board of Education Service Course for Teachers on Israel. Dr.

Greenberg has been closely associated with this course in the past.

☆

A collection of 16th Century Hebrew books printed in Italy were presented to Yale University by Louis M. Rabinowitz, of New York. The gift includes many editions marked by Italian ecclesiastical censors who crossed off words and sentences to which they objected and then certified in their own handwriting that they had read the books. The censorship was imposed by ecclesiastics who were determined to eradicate any utterance they considered hostile to the Church. However, in a number of cases the censors' ink has worn thin with time so that today the original Hebrew characters can be read clearly in the expurgated sections.

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